

VOL. 5. No. 9

JUNE, 1908

15 Cents

The Cornell Countryman



New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University

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THE CORNELL COUNTRYMAN

is a monthly magazine published by the students of

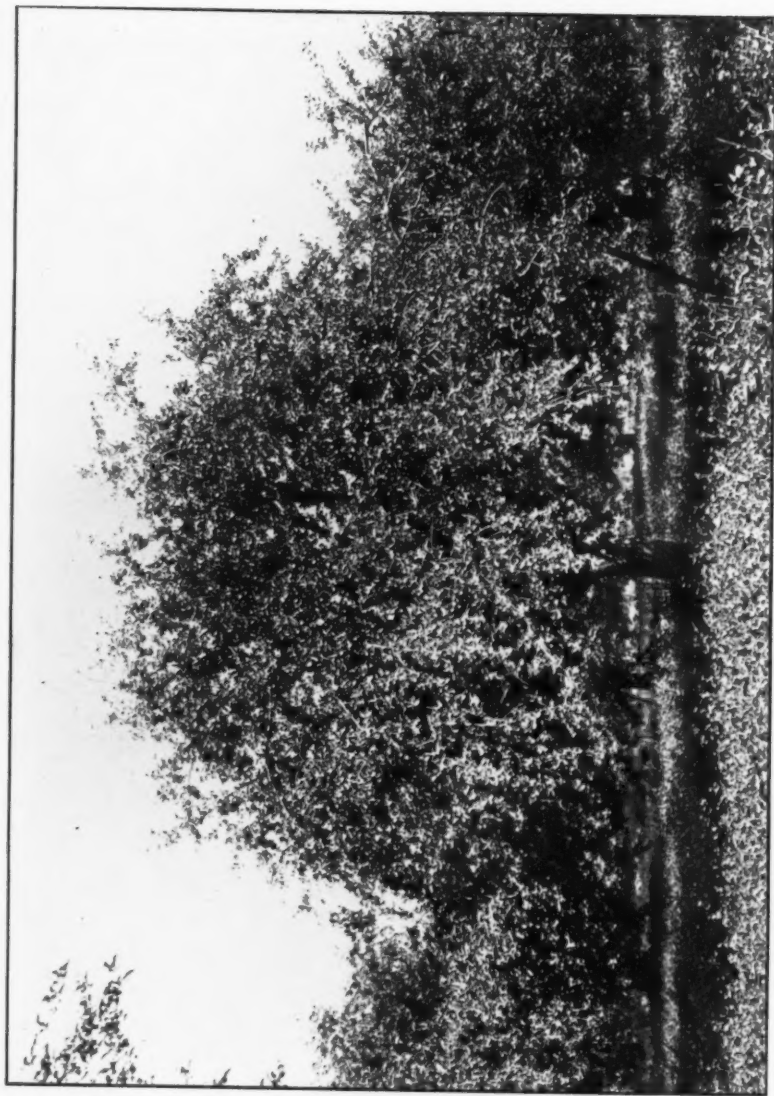
The New York State College of Agriculture at Cornell University

Address, COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE, ITHACA, N. Y.

SUBSCRIPTION PRICE \$1.00 PER YEAR

Entered as second-class matter at the Post office at Ithaca, N. Y.

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A TWENTY BARREL BALDWIN AT BROCKPORT, N. Y.

The Cornell Countryman

VOL. 5

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NO. 9

FRUIT GROWING IN WESTERN NEW YORK

By T. B. Wilson

Hall's Corners, N. Y.

THE fruit-growing industry of Western New York has made wonderful development in the last quarter century. The next quarter century is destined to see a development equally marvelous. A few years ago fruit growing was a secondary operation on the farm. Nearly every farmer possessed a few trees, but scarcely enough to realize money returns. To-day fruit is a more important crop than the cereals, and many farms are devoted entirely to its production. New York, compared with other states, holds very high rank in the production of fruit. She is destined to hold a still higher rank in the future.

Western New York is admirably adapted to the production of fruit. The soil is naturally a fruit soil. It is a loam or sandy loam, with good drainage, warm and congenial. The climate, too, is all that could be desired. The Great Lakes on the north, with the finger lakes in the center, temper the climate and lessen the extremes of heat and cold. The question of marketing, which is vitally important to the grower, is almost ideal. New York has within her borders the largest consuming markets of the country,—markets which are easily accessible and which alone demand more fruit than the state can supply. This favorable location, with reference to soil, climate and markets, has made New York a distinctly fruit-growing section in the same sense as the southern states are known as the cotton-

growing section and the middle-west as the "corn belt."

Since the time of the Indian orchards, the growers have realized the adaptability of this section to fruit growing. Many farms are devoted entirely to this alone, often to a particular kind of fruit. The results of years of experience have convinced the farmers that the returns in fruit growing have been much larger than the returns in general farming, and they have acted accordingly. The fruit farms which have been well cared for have brought ample returns to the owners.

In order to show the success which has been attained, permit me to mention a particular case, that of three brothers in Wayne county. A few years ago they began to grow peaches. At that time the farm was heavily mortgaged. They determined to succeed, and applied themselves diligently by hard work and study. A few crops brought them encouraging returns. The mortgage was soon paid, and the size of the farm was increased. More and larger orchards were planted until at the present time about one hundred acres are in peaches alone. The brothers have been very successful and are considered wealthy. Like success has crowned the efforts of many other fruit growers.

The principal fruit is the apple, and in its production New York stands first in rank with the other states. Peaches and grapes are grown extensively also, but are confined to a

more limited area. The peach thrives near the Great Lakes, and orchards have been planted on the shores of the smaller lakes. In sections where the climate is not tempered by the influence of bodies of water, peaches are grown at a considerable risk.

The grape-growing sections of the state are also confined to the lake regions and the region of the Hudson valley. Although the grape endures the cold of winter without serious injury, growers claim that the influence of the water is necessary in order to insure proper and early maturity of the fruit before the fall frosts.

Of the other fruits, pears are grown most widely. The blight is prevalent and has done considerable damage, but growers generally have succeeded in holding it in check. Plums and cherries give good returns when the grower has a local or special market. Small fruits are becoming more popular and are grown more extensively each year. The writer believes that more attention should be paid to the small fruits. If one lives near the city where the local market is available, small fruits will be found very profitable.

A comparison of the profits in fruit growing and the other farming industries shows that fruit brings the highest income. Considering the state as a whole, the average income per farm for fruit is \$915; live stock, \$787; dairy, \$787. In the fruit growing sections this difference is still more marked in favor of fruit. It is difficult to secure reliable net returns which would of course be of greater value than the gross income. It is a safe statement, however, to say that on the whole, net returns from fruit growing are larger than the returns in general farming, provided the same degree of intelligence, energy and capital is invested in each case.

Although Western New York is considered a distinctly fruit-growing section and although experience has shown that the income of the fruit farms exceeds the income of other kinds of farming, nevertheless there

remains a considerable area devoted to the less remunerative industries. Of the 305,299 acres of improved land in Wayne county, only about 21,000 are in fruit. This is about 6.9 per cent. Equally striking are the figures from Orleans county. The total area of orchards is about 16,500 acres. The area of improved land in farms is 205,279 acres. This makes 6.9 per cent of the area of improved land in orchards. Most of the remaining area of improved land is well adapted to the growth of fruit, and yet the owner is growing on it the other farm crops which bring him less money.

An opportunity is offered for young men to start fruit growing here and an abundance of land well adapted to fruit, but which is used for other purposes, can be purchased at a reasonable price. Such land sells as low as fifty dollars an acre or even less, nor does it require a great amount of capital to start an orchard. The last census shows that the capital invested in buildings, machinery and live stock on the average fruit farm is 27.6 per cent of the total investment. This compares favorably with the amount required for general farming and stock raising, the former being 27.7 per cent and the latter 40.1 per cent of the capital invested.

But greater than this is the opportunity for improving the quality of our fruit and the methods of marketing. Such improvement is destined to bring great profits. The industry at present stands at a transition stage between the old and the new methods of production and marketing. Tillage, fertilization, pruning and spraying are recognized as important and necessary factors in orchard management. Yet the growers do not practice them to the greatest advantage. Fruit of higher color and quality is possible and should be grown.

The situation of Western New York relative to markets offers the grower the best opportunities for disposing of his fruit. Yet it is a regrettable fact that the greater part of the fruit is sold in bulk on a commercial scale and in the general market. The same



PEAR ORCHARD PASTURED WITH SHEEP

fruit if more attractively packed in the box package would bring nearly twice as much. A few growers are beginning to pack in boxes and ship to a special market. These men are receiving the highest prices for their fruit. There is no reason why New York fruit should not sell as high as western fruit.

The young man interested in fruit and intending to make its production his life work could choose no better

section than Western New York. The west may produce a larger fruit, but its quality is far inferior to the eastern product. The western grower, too, is handicapped in other ways. In many sections he is compelled to irrigate, which is a costly operation. In the sale of his products it is necessary for him to ship to distant markets at a considerable risk. These disadvantages do not exist in Western New York.

OPPORTUNITIES IN WESTERN CANADA

By Richard Waugh

Winnipeg, Manitoba

WHAT attractions has Western Canada for a young man who has gone through an agricultural college? The question is a very practical one, and my reply based on the experience of hundreds of young men, ranging over a stretch of twenty-five years, is, that for the right man there can hardly be any more attractive field of farming enterprise. The suitability of the field is perhaps best evidenced by the fact that within the past few years thousands of the very

best class of farmers from all over the western States have gone in a continuous stream, year after year, into the western provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta to buy or take up as homesteads the virgin lands of these two provinces; and the flow is still going on, if anything, more freely this year than ever before, in spite of the fact that last season was the latest and most discouraging known there for many years. These American immigrants are not played out adventurers,

but men of ripe farming experience with full equipments of stock and implements, and with pretty frequently the money in their pockets, for which they have sold at fancy prices their worn out farms in Illinois and Kansas, to buy here virgin soil for one-tenth the price for which the land they left was sold. That is the kind of beginners best qualified to understand and develop the fertility of the new country in which they have already taken hold, and some of them are making their mark as leaders in twentieth century farming methods. Had they gone into the same districts ten or fifteen years earlier it would have been a weary waiting for the means of transportation; now three great trans-continental railways are branching out in all directions to collect the produce of the very first years of settlement and carry it to either the eastern or western coast, with the certainty of paying prices for all they can produce.

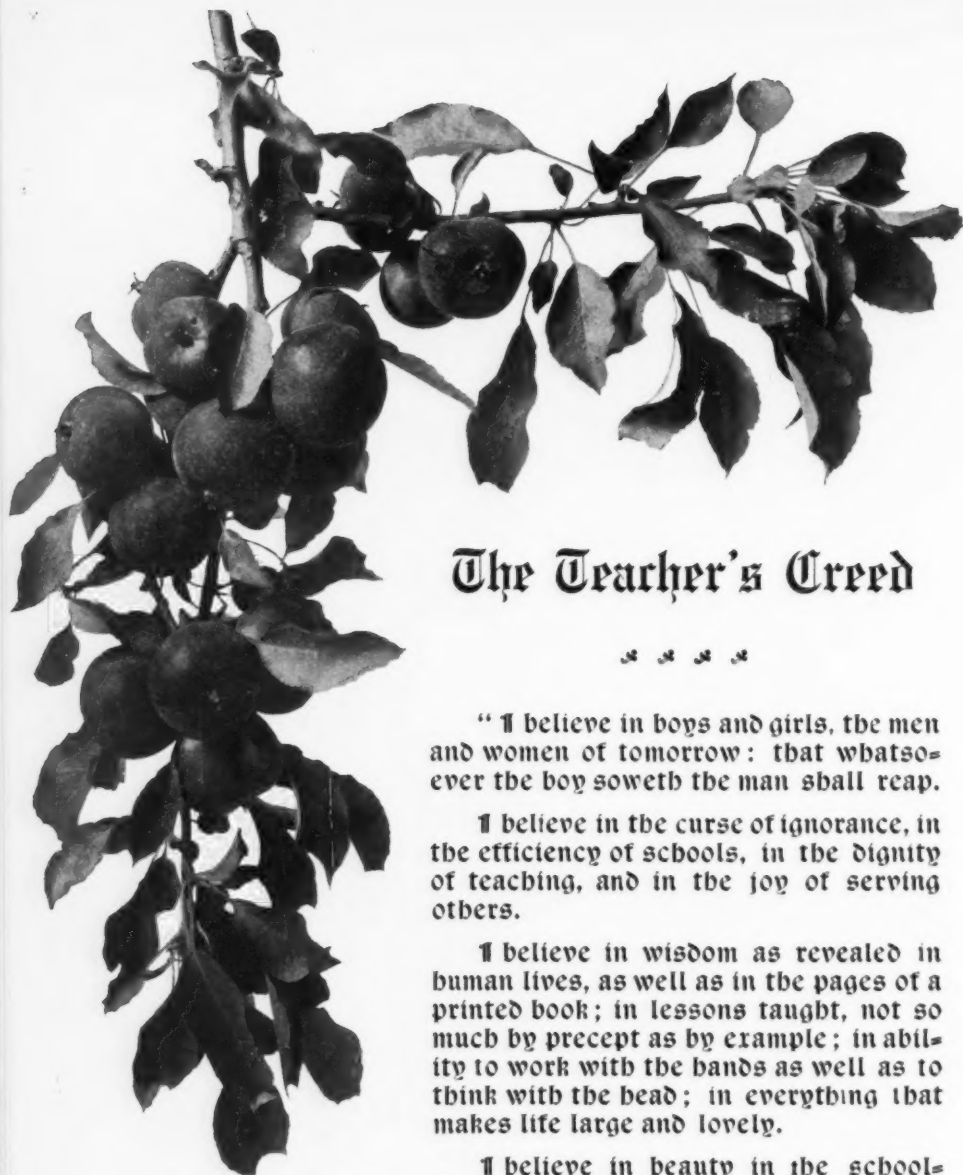
This is not a question of speculation or sanguine anticipation, for railroads with all their advantages are an accomplished fact and are frequently ahead of actual settlement. The men who control these vast enterprises know what they are doing, they know from positive experience that the men who are to load their freight trains, are already there, or are crowding in to aid the productivity of the country, and the loads of immigrants and their belongings of whose coming we read in every day's papers are doing their share to justify the hopes of the railroad promoters. It was a slow process when the free grant lands had to wait for the incoming of the almost penniless homesteader. Now the homesteader must hurry on ahead for the big land companies are buying all around the men who only a few years ago were beating time in their lonely shacks, cultivating as best they could the few acres whose fulfilment would entitle them to their patents, and whose forty or fifty acres of crop in their last year would be a starting point for their future prosperity.

It is at this point that we begin to

see the openings for the properly developed agricultural student. It took a good few years of steady plodding before most of these homesteaders were in a position to hire even one man to help in the summer months,—the help was seldom wanted more than eight months at most. To-day the well to do farmer, who has been taking sure foothold for a year or two, knows that it will be to his advantage to engage and keep employed, winter and summer, men on whose intelligent interest in their work he can safely count, and he also knows that such a man is cheaper at a high wage than the adventurer whose leading idea is to eat all he can, drink all he can, and do as little as he can for his money. Right here the opportunity for the properly qualified agricultural student comes in. If education is worth anything along this line it is mainly because it enables its possessor to do more work and more to the purpose, because his brain has been fitted to do its proper share in producing a man who can always be reckoned on to do the right thing, the right way, and at the right time. If his academic curriculum has resulted in merely cramming the young man with the kind of knowledge that will secure for him the necessary pass and diploma as an expert in school learning, the veneer will soon be rubbed off when he comes in contact with the realities of every day life, and then such a young man will prove a failure, no matter what line of effort he may decide to embark in. We in the West have taken a very direct way to avert such failures along agricultural lines. No young man can be admitted as a student in the Agricultural College of Manitoba who has not already worked two full years on a farm, and most of the students are the sons of practical farmers, who after years spent in mastering the "know how" on arable farms have taken at the right age the determination to find out the "know why" of their business and all that can be got along collateral lines in the wide field of endeavor, where they are to open their future lines.

Ours is not a desirable field for kid glove students; they cannot possibly do too much thinking, but our only way to find the value of that thinking is to put on the market the first fruits of their actual endeavors. If they are both "goers" and "stayers" their future under Providence is pretty well assured. If they get tired in a few hours or try to do slipshod work when no critic is looking on, they must either brace up or get out, for the man they are to work for knows too much of the realities of farm work to be easily imposed on. We have no soft jobs for soft men, the leader has earned his position by proving in a score of ways that he is the most capable, persevering, and reliable workman before he can take his place as a western farm manager. It is here that the raw fledgling from an eastern college makes his first mistake. He thinks that his college standing will count a deal in his favor among partially educated men. It certainly will do so if he takes the right way to demonstrate his superiority. "Let work bear witness" is the chief criterion of fitness anywhere, and especially in farm work. To put so much brains into what he does as to avoid the blunders of mere rule of thumb workers—skilled forecast, is the hallmark of the really educated man. He makes few blunders because he has already in imagination gone over perhaps half a dozen ways of doing a difficult thing, and picked the way most likely to lead to the desired result, and least likely to come to grief through misadventure. It is one of the special advantages of good agricultural education that its possessor is by his mental training especially fitted to forecast and therefore avert the mistakes that a less trained intellect tumbles into without knowing, and it is just here that the right kind of college bred man gets in a strong point in favor of his academic studies. The average farm worker looks on a man from college as a theorist, and secretly or openly scorns him on that account. But the properly educated brain fits the student for finding out and mas-

tering in weeks what the mere clod hopper took months to master. Most of our most valuable discoveries have been made by men looked on as dreamers and theorists. "Behold this dreamer cometh" was the estimate formed by his big brothers of the qualities of the youth before whom they were one day to bow in fear, and the right kind of student is bound to come to the front in our new land where individual quality is the foremost consideration in every calling from the hired man up to the Minister of Agriculture. My experiences suggest to me that if a young man comes West with a college diploma the wisest thing he can do is to keep it out of sight, and try to make his way strictly on his merits as a hired man. We don't expect a tenderfoot to know it all, and we are willing to deal gently with his shortcomings, but if he feels and acts as a very superior person every one wants to take a shy at him and squeeze the conceit out of him. I could tell some good stories illustrative of this tendency did my space permit. "Freshness" is good-naturedly put up with, but a man top heavy with the load of learning he has already acquired is bound to be the butt of all the rustic wits in his neighborhood. For this and other reasons, I would confidently say that a young man can never do a wiser thing before coming here than to lay himself out for two years work on a good farm before aspiring to any higher position even if his admiring friends think he is a safe man to back with good money. "Festina lente"—hasten slowly, is my urgent advice to every young man from college who desires to make a success of western farming. The West is sometimes a rough school, but we know a good thing when we see it, and if you send us young fellows with the stuff in them to make men of, we will not fail to bring them into wholesome accord with their environment. Disciplined mind, system, stick-to-it-iveness are all in the making of the coming master of the big western farm. If you are that kind of a man, you may come along.



The Teacher's Creed



" I believe in boys and girls, the men and women of tomorrow: that whatsoever the boy soweth the man shall reap.

I believe in the curse of ignorance, in the efficiency of schools, in the dignity of teaching, and in the joy of serving others.

I believe in wisdom as revealed in human lives, as well as in the pages of a printed book; in lessons taught, not so much by precept as by example; in ability to work with the hands as well as to think with the head; in everything that makes life large and lovely.

I believe in beauty in the school-room, in the home, in daily life, and in the out of doors.

I believe in laughter, in love, in faith, in all ideals and distant hopes that lure us on.

I believe that every hour of every day we receive a just reward for all we are and all we do.

I believe in the present and its opportunities, in the future and its promises, and in the divine joy of living."

EDUCATION AS RELATED TO USEFUL ACTIVITIES

By Fred H. Rankin

Superintendent Agricultural College Extension, Urbana, Ill.

THERE are two things in this world which it is easy to give but not so easy to take; they are medicine and advice. The former is out of my line. As to the latter Carlyle says that "There is a whole lot of advising in this world but mighty little faithful performing". I hope that what I may have to say may be considered as suggestive rather than as prescribed.

The last two or three decades have witnessed more real progress in agricultural development than was attained in several preceding generations. The aim of our forefathers was to raise enough on the land to feed themselves and their animals until another harvest. Ours is to raise all that the land will produce, sell it in the markets of the world for cash and increase our capital. The object of agriculture has, therefore, become the same as that of any other business. In this way a primitive occupation has become a skilled profession, calling for high attainments, scientific and practical knowledge, combined with a degree of financial ability. It is a profession that now challenges the best intellects and rewards the finest training and most careful study, and to this extent it is engaging the attention of our best men. If agricultural advancement has been rapid in the immediate past, it is destined to be no less so in the immediate future.

The useful man in this world is the one who does his work well. In short, it is well-directed, thinking labor that pays. The world is full of fairly good workers; excellent workers are scarce. It is not enough for a young man to say he will "try to do his best". He must actually do the work given him to do, do it *thoroughly and completely*. It is not a question of trying but of actually doing one's best. It is vigorous thought which pays. The mind must be trained to exactitude. You must seize and

grasp with all your might the thing you are undertaking, and do it with vigor and enthusiasm if you wish your work to bear the stamp of superiority when completed. Enthusiasm is the proof that a man believes in himself. Enthusiasm attracts. It is contagious. When backed up with business knowledge it convinces. As Emerson says, "Nothing great was ever achieved without enthusiasm". Get all the information you can bearing upon the subject of the business you are going into. Of course a half knowledge of your business is better than no knowledge but it is often the other half that you want the most.

To keep up with the times in farming and live-stock husbandry, a man must not only work but he must intelligently study his business. One may learn much by practical experience but the combination of practical experience with the best of theoretical and scientific training is needed to fit the young man who makes farming his vocation. No man who expects to follow farming and get the most out of his life should fail to come in touch with the agricultural college of his state and the inspirational influence which comes therefrom. The courses offered are a happy combination of theory and practice, of study and work, designed to fit young men for the business of farming and at the same time furnish a means of culture. Not only is the theory of things taught but the things themselves are dealt with in the different departments and are studied until the student becomes thoroughly familiar with them. The courses are not only calculated to give a man a better mental training, but in the wood and forge shop and the farm-mechanics laboratory where hundreds are taught to be skillful with machinery, in the dairy and creamery work, in the horticultural laboratory or the stock-judging pavilion where students handle various

specimens of different breeds and classes of live stock, in any of these or the other departments that a young man may elect, he not only learns the theory of things but gets the practical side as well. There is a wise plan about all this work. Theories are studied and then carried out. It is not alone the purpose of the work to give information but to make the young man feel the need of knowledge and to point out some of the many sources whence it might be obtained. There is great interest from beginning to end in an agricultural college course. While young men are growing deft and skillful with their hands their thoughts are clearer and their desire and thirst for knowledge grows as the way is pointed out.

It is not the aim of the agricultural college to pound a lot of knowledge into boys which may or may not be of special use to them, but, rather, to fill them with boundless enthusiasm, to set before them high ideals, intellectual and moral, and to the right kind of young men its heart will grow more tolerant and kindly as their intellects increase, as they realize that they are building into character the best that can be received in life,—an appreciation of the beautiful. A broad and liberal education is the best heritage that a young man can have. A training in an agricultural college supplemented by participation in the agricultural club or literary society, and later on identification with the Farmers' Institute work or similar State agricultural organizations, will give a young man a training and equipment necessary to give himself opportunities of the very best advantage. It will increase and develop the gift of public speaking and the ability to preside at any public gathering with ease and dignity. These gifts must be used by some representative men in every community, and happy is that man called upon to play his part who has during his younger days prepared himself to do so with ease to himself and satisfaction to his neighbors. Just as you recall a ringing voice and pleasing

smile, a genial disposition, long after the name is forgotten, so does the writer recall and cherish the memory of his connection with the college club.

Farm life invites to broadening influences. As Ruskin expresses it,—*"Go to Nature in all singleness of heart; walk with her laboriously and trustingly, having no other thought than how best to interpret her meaning, rejecting nothing, selecting nothing, scorning nothing."* When we stop to think, there is beauty and to spare in everything in this universe. A great many birds need not have sung. A great many flowers need not have bloomed. The sun need not have shown so brightly, but the all-wise Creator has lavishly bestowed a great many things that are charming and given a crown of beauty to all his work, and happy is the person who is trained to have an appreciative eye for these beauties. I have the deepest sympathy for the unfortunates who pass through this world with only half equipment, those persons who have no heart and no appreciation for poetry, art and the beauties of nature. No sadder sight is ever presented than is sometimes seen on the farm,—the farmer who is both body and soul bound up in all his thoughts and intents on money getting alone. To carry the avarice for developing of lands and of massing property to the extreme of miserliness dwarfs and shrivels the development of manhood even more than years can age the body. The agricultural college recognizes that this is entirely uncalled for, unnecessary, and most foreign to those sunny, broadening influences that farm life invites. It believes that every man is bigger than his business and, therefore, offers an education designed to fit the young man for the useful activities and at the same time furnish a means of culture. In short, it seeks to develop those qualities and aims which we will not find in the market quotations and yet are of the highest demand and value in every market.

It is the possession of these faculties

which promises to make the life of the American farmer boy wholesome and companionable. In the dawning days of young manhood it is well to ask yourselves this question; is it fortunate or unfortunate for the world as a whole that I was born? It costs something in this world to be born, to be fed, to be clothed, to be housed, to be educated. It costs something in this world to be nursed in sickness, to die, to be buried decently. The question is, will you and I be able to contribute to the welfare of humanity, to leave the world better off than when we came into it, or will our life be a debt to humanity. If you get an education let it be an education for service. It is not a question of whether this world owes you a living or not; rather, whether or not you owe the world a life of service.

In closing, there is a little simile that I will leave you. Way up in the topmost peak of the Swiss mountains there is a small lake which has two outlets, one to the north and one to the south. A drop of water falling from the passing cloud into this little lake finds its way northward and goes to form the river Rhine, flowing past the historic cities of Germany, down into the North Sea, along the frigid shores of Denmark, out into the Arctic Ocean and is finally imprisoned

in some iceberg and practically lost to the world forever. Another drop of water falls from the same cloud and finds an outlet from the little lake southward and with innumerable companions goes to the river Rhone which flows through the fertile valleys of France, out into the blue waters of the Mediterranean Sea, past the historic shores of Italy, among the storied isles of Greece, bearing the burdens of commerce, and the while smiling in the glad sunshine. Now how widely different the fate of these two drops, yet from the same cloud.

Not dissimilar are the lives of two boys from the same neighborhood or school. One is careless, lazy, idle, devoid of ambition and enthusiasm, drifting from bad to worse, and making of his life a total failure. The other young man is industrious and ambitious, determined to develop his intellect he climbs higher and higher the ladder of fame until success finally crowns his effort and the world is the better for a life educated to useful activity. There are certain points in moral and intellectual development, certain ideals and ambitions most of which are acquired in our school and college life that determine the groove down which our life shall run, not only here, but yonder through an endless eternity.

JOHN WALTON SPENCER, AN APPRECIATION

By C. H. Tuck

"UNCLE John" is a name that is well known to thousands of people throughout the State. No one could have watched the growth of the New York State College of Agriculture without hearing the name. Grangers, teachers and Farmers' Institute meetings throughout the State have heard personally from the man who bears that familiar name.

As the College will lose the services of "Uncle John" next year by reason of the action of the age limit rule, it seems fitting that the Cornell Coun-

tryman should give to the student world a little insight to the life and purposes of a man who has been so closely associated with the growth of the College.

"Uncle John" was born on the 12th of June, 1843, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., but soon afterward his parents moved to Westfield, Chautauqua County; by packet to Buffalo and then by water to Westfield. The district school of the neighborhood gave him his education which was supplemented by a term in the "select school."



"UNCLE JOHN"

When twenty-one he actively began farming. About eighteen years ago "Uncle John" felt the impulse to find out the "why" of farm work. He began to see the necessity of understanding the underlying principles of agriculture as they might be applied by the ordinary farmer. In this struggle for scientific information of a practical kind, "Uncle John" equipped himself not only with the information but with a point of view which made him so valuable to other farmers in the State who had to meet the problems in the same general

way. It gave him the power to talk directly to his brother farmer face to face, rather than to lecture over his head.

The College of Agriculture first received "Uncle John" on its staff the day following McKinley's first election in 1896. That was the third year of the appropriation from the State of New York for extension work. During the first three years the energy of the College had not been directed toward extension endeavor. The appropriation for the maintenance of the College was \$16,000 which was con-

sidered a very satisfactory amount for the work. The following year, 1897, the amount was raised to \$25,000, and a broader line of work was undertaken, conspicuous features of which were the Farmers' Reading-Courses on the correspondence plan and Nature Study in the public schools. At that time the expression "Nature Study" signified in a great many cases, Agriculture. "Uncle John" believes that at that time the educational world would not have accepted the teaching under the name of Agriculture, but was more favorably inclined towards the use of a more scientific expression.

Many serious difficulties beset the extension workers in those early days. The methods of handling the work were severely criticised. Very fortunately Professor Bailey came to the assistance of this new work writing the first leaflet on "How the Squash gets out of the Seed." "Uncle John" believes it is one of the best as well as the first. It opened the way for further work of a similar nature along this line in accordance with the extension spirit of the time,—though many specialists were much disturbed about it.

But the work went on in a strong way. Only one year was the appropriation limited to \$25,000. The next year it was raised to \$35,000 where it remained for several successive years. The work with which "Uncle John" was so closely associated found immediate response in the hearts of the people. It is easy therefore to see why this work brought increased appropriation from the Legislature.

"Uncle John" attempted through correspondence to carry the farmer of that time safely through the bewildering information to a clearer conception of the practical application of science to his work. The final strength of the Reading-Course reaching thousands of practical men throughout the State is sufficient answer to his effort. But however great the problem was with the farmer, it was equally great with the teachers of the State.

To place Nature Study before the

public school teachers was a task beset on every side with difficulties. The work was not required. The College felt somewhat timid about its presentation, not that it was doubtful about the value of the work, but because it feared that Nature Study might be looked upon as another fad added to an already large number. But undaunted "Uncle John" and his workers continued believing and hoping. Not long were they in waiting for an enrollment of some twenty-five thousand children, who wrote letters describing their observations on common plant and animal life about them. Some years the number of letters was upwards of thirty thousand.

During all this time the personal touch of the man who is about to leave us played an important part in the work. With diplomatic caution he faced many unexpected obstacles which threatened the endurance of the work—faced them with that sympathy which has brought to him so many close friends. "The popular estimate of the value of this work is usually given to our one process of pouring information into the children's minds by means of a publication and pumping it out by their correspondence" as "Uncle John" puts it. But "Uncle John" believes that great as this has been, there is another value, that of awakening in the children's mind a desire to become inspired by the creation about them.

The development of all this extension work in recent years is well known to all the old students in the College of Agriculture.

To those who know him best let us give his own words. "As the time approaches when I am to lay down this work because of having reached the age limit and return to my beloved Bell-wether, and there 'mark time' to the end, I can look back in a perspective way over the events of the past twelve years as I have never done before. I can see how the pioneer promoters thought only of the work and never of themselves or how they would be considered by the public. As for myself I am glad that I have

learned to know the heart of a child and that I have lived to see three score and five years."

When "Uncle John" does "mark time" at Bell-wether, it will be with the procession in this College, which holds him as one of her own in spirit if not always in person. The procession with which he will keep step is that of this College. There will always be a place in the front ranks for "Uncle John."

To the younger students who may not have had the pleasure of knowing "Uncle John," we need only to point out the one great power in his life, that of reaching out and drawing toward him young people. As we look back on the work of the early years we can see hundreds and thousands of

young men, perhaps as youngsters in the schools, or older boys on the farm, who through some suggestion from our Uncle may have decided on a new course in life. Knowing the farm and the farm boy as he does, he has been able to stand between the plain man at the plow and the scientist at the laboratory.

The farm boys of the State join with us now in extending to him a cordial "God Speed." Long will be remembered his sympathetic message of encouragement to teachers, farmers and children. Long will live the influence that has helped so many boys toward the end emphasized in "Uncle John's" extension teaching; a successful practical farmer living a contented, useful farm life.

A SIDE LINE AT SHELTER VALLEY FARM

By James A. Stone

Marcellus, N. Y.

EVERY farmer is confronted with the question, "What can I raise on my farm or what business may I prosecute there which will bring to me the maximum return in money for the minimum expenditure of time and labor." I shall not attempt to answer this question on the wholesale for all farmers. Neither do I maintain that the methods we are pursuing are the best, even in our case, but I will affirm that from present indications they seem to be so.

Every man must for himself consider his location, his tastes, his ambitions and the means at his disposal, for bringing about his proposed schemes and must decide which are applicable to his conditions. Ofttimes a large measure of a man's success may be in his ability to discern between a good and a poor suggestion. We should all be open to suggestion but must determine whether or not its application is feasible in our own particular case.

That the reader may know something of our location and the conditions under which we labor, I might

say that my father and I are located on a farm of 180 acres, in, and north of Marcellus village. A railroad, a tap of the Auburn branch of the New York Central, runs through a part of the farm, and the Auburn electric road is nearby. It may be possible by the use of green manuring and intensive tillage to crop a farm, sell its products and still maintain or gain in fertility but it would seem to us an extremely difficult task. Since we like live stock and in fact get a great deal of pleasure from breeding, rearing and handling it, and at the same time feel that it is the best way to maintain the fertility of one's farm, we are essentially stockmen. Since our tastes and ambitions are along the line of live stock (horses and cattle) our aim is by the use of farm manure and some fertilizer to raise large quantities of feed, which if fed to high class live stock will return a good percentage of profit, as well as cause an increase in the fertility of the farm.

The first reason why horses are so much in evidence on our farm is that my father is very fond of horses; en-



THE HOME AT SHELTER VALLEY FARM

joys breeding, raising and fitting carriage and road horses for the market. Secondly we find it to be a crop which can be harvested during the winter months, not interfering with our summer work, and requiring less help.

It is with some timidity that I approach the subject of horse raising and training as a means of profit, for one might judge from the very little we have heard of horses at Cornell or in the *Countryman* that it is one of the lost arts, but I am glad to hear that horses are now to have their innings at Cornell. Since we believe that colts should be broken when in fine spirit, we firstly get them in good flesh, taking care not to fever them up in the operation. This we accomplish in this wise; in the latter part of September those colts which are to be broken are placed in an alfalfa pasture and fed freely of corn on the ear. About this time the colts should be shod with a light shoe or tip. In this way the foot is protected so that when we are ready to drive and fit the colt we have some foot to work with, which is of very great importance.

It is impossible to develop action with "stumpy" feet.

The colts are allowed to run at pasture with their allowance of corn, being taken in cold nights or stormy weather, until placed in permanent winter quarters, where they are fed plentifully on alfalfa hay, ear corn, oat meal, bran and some oil meal. We then commence biting them, checking slightly at first but gradually drawing them into the desired position. This is not always done in the same way, being varied somewhat to suit different individuals. Some colts need more biting than others, but when they get so that they willingly and gracefully submit to the checking, they are then broken and fitted.

The question might be asked, "what breed of horses makes the best coach and carriage horse." To make a positive or iron bound answer to this question would be to call down upon my head a storm of criticism, and justly, for beautiful specimens of the coach and carriage type can be found in every breed intended for road purposes as well as many different crosses

between these breeds. Mr. C. J. Hamlin, of Village Farm fame, secured with marked success, an excellent type breeding a French coach stud to his trotting bred mares. Mr. F. C. Stevens, of Attica, N. Y. and E. D. Jordan, of Boston, Mass., are attempting to secure an ideal coacher from the Hackneys, while on the other side we may see some of the most prominent prize winners in years to be standard bred trotters. We must therefore conclude that the right type are not all confined to one breed. To perfect the show horse, however, is a trade of itself and not for us as general farmers who have neither the time or necessary equipment to give them their high-schooling.

The horses which we have used mostly to fit for coach and carriage purposes have been the result of breeding French Coach studs on trotting bred and common mares. Having in mind a certain defined type, we breed and buy with this end in view. We have labored to secure horses having breedy heads, long, nicely crested necks, sloping shoulders, high withers, short, stout backs, well sprung ribs, smoothly turned hips, wide swelling stifles, high carried tail, clean, flat legs and good feet. Such a horse should have clean, straight action both with hock and knees and enough stamina and courage, that he may accomplish his tasks with grace and ease and prove withal a pleasant and cheer-

ful road horse. Yet with all this, the more speed the better.

I find that it is impossible in my limited space to touch all points which would prove of interest, one of which is shoeing. The shoeing of horses to accomplish certain ends, produce certain results, and correct faulty action is of great interest and if accomplished is of great value to one fitting horses, with a view to developing high action.

Now comes the question of paramount interest to the practical farmer, "What is the profit in raising a colt to sale age and what profit is to be gained in fitting one for the market." I have no desire to publish abroad the details of our business but since the success or failure of any business bears directly upon the price secured for the finished product, I will give a few figures which may throw some light on the profits of the horse business, as compared with other farm crops. In the last nine years we have sold at different times seven or eight pairs of colts for an average of over \$700 a pair. We bought one pair of mares two and three years old, respectively, and after keeping them one year, sold them, still unbroken, for \$600. To allow you to make your own comparisons I can summarize and close by saying that thirty horses handled by us cost \$3,583 and brought \$9,175. The length of time each horse (either bred or bought) was in our possession was 11.6 months.

THE FARMER AND THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC

By H. B. Frost, '08

A BRAHAM Lincoln, on the day of his assassination, declared: "After reconstruction, the next great question will be the overthrow of the liquor-traffic." Since the war, high license has been tried in many states, and state operation in some—but still the consumption of alcohol has increased. The conviction is continually spreading and strengthening, that the beverage liquor-traffic is always and only evil,

and ought to be suppressed by the state.

This would certainly mean the destruction of a vast industry. A conservative estimate—using Government figures and a moderate scale of average prices—puts the drink bill of the United States for 1907, at more than \$2,200,000,000. All the corn, wheat, oats, rye and barley that we raised in 1906 would not pay that bill, and even that sum does not take account

of the enormous amount of adulteration of distilled liquors.

But all this enormous expenditure by drinkers represents waste, and worse than waste—as is generally admitted. That is, a great part of all our productive labor—the proportion has been put at one-ninth—is wasted on alcoholic drinks. The traffic means an automatic tax of perhaps ten per cent on our whole industrial income. The alcoholic liquor traffic is a parasite on legitimate industry.

The manufacture of liquors certainly requires great amounts of farm produce—yet proportionately the market thus created is surprisingly small. Taking the liquor men's own estimate for corn, barley, and rye, and adding the possible 25,000 or 30,000 bushels of wheat and oats used, we find that less than 105,000,000 bushels of grain are thus used in a year. This, for the fiscal year 1906, is about one bushel for every forty-six produced—and much of this grain is of low grade, and brings less than the average market price. The liquor traffic pays possibly \$43,000,000 a year for grain, while a total of something like \$6,000,000 will cover the value of all the hops produced in the country. Allowing for the use of grapes and molasses and for a few minor items, we see that \$60,000,000 is probably a liberal estimate for the total annual payment by the liquor interests to the farmers of the United States.

No doubt some change of crops would result if the drink trade should be destroyed, but the farmers who now buy "brewers' grains" would still feed their live stock, and great new

markets would be opened for agricultural products. The farmer gets about one-half or more of what his wheat sells for as flour and stock feed; he gets possibly six or eight cents for every dollar's worth of beer made from his barley, and about three cents for every dollar's worth of whiskey made from his corn. In other words, the two billions now spent for liquors would buy the grain and the grapes in other forms and a simply inconceivable amount of other goods besides. It would buy annually, for each five persons of our eighty-six millions, something like \$128 worth of flour, meat, clothing, furniture, and other useful articles. What this new demand would mean to legitimate industry, we can hardly imagine. There may be some hardship to a comparative few, as the growers of hops, in the change to a sober civilization, but it must prove very limited and transient in the flood of general prosperity that will follow.

The interests of the farmer in this matter are at one with those of society as a whole. As some one remarks, we could better afford to pension all the men employed in the liquor traffic, and support them in idleness, than to allow their present work to go on. Better throw away the grain and the grapes and the hops and the sugar, and let all buildings of the traffic stand empty than use them to poison the people. But there would be no such waste. We should have such prosperity, both economic and moral, as this country has never yet known—and the farmer would certainly share with the rest.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The recent formation of the Cornell Prohibition League has indicated the activity of the promoters of this reform. That it is a question of vast moral and economic import none can deny. And the relation of the prohibition arguments to the farmer and his welfare is a phase of interest to us all. As President of the League, Mr. Frost is in a good position to discuss this relationship.

The Cornell Countryman

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W. H. ALDERMAN,	}	- Associate Editors
A. W. MCKAY,		
E. L. BAKER,		
L. A. TOAN,	}	- Business Manager
E. G. McCLOSKEY,		
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JUNE, 1908

Next
Year

IN the words of many college magazines, "with this issue we cease publication," but only to undergo a period of quiescence and rejuvenation in preparation for another year of activity and, we hope, of service. For the members of the Board who remain in office it shall be to devise additions and improvements for present policies, and for the new Board as a whole to plan for better, for more complete coöperation with the farmer and the college in endeavoring to reach each one as the representative of the other. But the responsibility does not rest solely upon the Board, for the *Countryman* belongs to the students of the College of Agriculture; it is their activity and from them as well as from those whom they have chosen to administer its affairs, must come ideas and assistance to make it essentially Cornellian and typical of the agriculture of both the college and the farm. Yet in our minds there is, or should be no fundamental difference between these two. Together they form the "noblest pursuit of man," and it is the spirit of this great vocation that the *Country-*

man desires and aims to emanate from itself and to quicken to accomplishment in others.

Encour-
agement

THE success of the Agricultural Stage in the winter, and the commendation of the work in public speaking that has come from many sources, has already been the cause of gratification to the College, and in the gift and encouragement of Mr. Mosher, we find still greater reason for appreciation. We pride ourselves upon our desires and our endeavors to promote closer relationship between the farmer and the college, and the uplifting of agriculture, but we realize none the less, the aid, the inspiration and the feeling of reward, essential to our highest development, that reach us in the words and deeds of such public-spirited, enthusiastic and progressive champions of agricultural education.

Uncle
John

WHEN "Uncle John" Spencer, in his speech at the Agricultural Banquet, said that he would be content if he could know that he had added one small drop of kindness that would go to fill the sea of Immortality, he was expressing the doubt and deprecating modesty that is characteristic of men who have done their work well and who have served others. We, who have known him, here, and those outside, both young and old, who have known him as a teacher of the common and beautiful truths of Nature, as a helper and a friend, can offer to him the certainty of that contentment, in the knowledge of our appreciation of his influence and encouragement. It is to these that the

drops of kindness have flowed, carrying with them knowledge, ideals and still better, assistance in making them more real. We see Uncle John retire from active duties, we see him return to his "beloved Bellwether" with something more than mere regret at our loss. It is with gratitude that we have known him, the thought of the inspiration his example has given us to do our work as faithfully and as well, and with the wishes for the reward in the happiness of his home life that his active life of service deserves.

**Rural
Athletics**

MR. Myron T. Scudder,
of New Paltz, Ulster
County, has already

proven the practicability of athletics in rural schools, and the efficiency of games and out-door activities. The *Countryman* has for some time been interested in the progress of various communities along this line, and with no little enthusiasm and approval, heard of the active procedure of Tompkins County teachers. The Tompkins County Rural School Athletic Association is more than a step—it is a leap—in the right direction. From our collegiate point of view it is desirable because with the growth of rural schools, more graduates from them will enter Cornell, and with previous development and training can well add to her athletic laurels. Aside from this, it is physiologically, socially and educationally a good plan; yet with the weight of this commenda-

tion upon it, the system is going to mean fun, good, wholesome, unalloyed fun for the boys and girls of the County. The College is going to get into it, and Field Day on May 29th, is to welcome, we hope, the first of many an athletic carnival, here, under the auspices of the College Athletic Council, that will make more friends, more athletes, more students and more sound men and women, than rural schools have ever brought together.

Poems

As advertised in the May issue, the *Countryman* has taken up the publication of certain of

Dean Bailey's poems, mainly those that have appeared in its pages. Appreciating the privilege that has accompanied the right to publish these works separately, and realizing their popularity among those who know the Dean, or who, having read some of his poems desire others, we have compiled this little volume. It will contain several of Dean Bailey's best productions, and being artistically printed, decorated and bound, will form a fitting background for the first collected publication of any of his poems. The price will be fifty cents, and orders by mail will be filled in the order that they are received after June 1. As the edition is limited, and applications have already appropriated a number of copies, those desiring copies are requested to communicate with the Editor at an early date.



GENERAL AGRICULTURAL NEWS

The *Countryman* was surprised and grieved to hear of the sudden death on April 27, of Mr. Richard Waugh, of Winnipeg, Manitoba, who but a short time before had sent the article which appears on another page. While perhaps a new personality to many readers of the magazine, Mr. Waugh had become a firm support and champion of agricultural interests throughout Canada, and for many years performed worthy service in agricultural journalism. The pleasure the *Countryman* received in obtaining his message of optimism, and advice, is sorely tempered by the regret that after so short an acquaintance we can no longer receive the benefit of his active influence in the future.

Mr. Waugh was born at St. Boswells, Scotland, in 1838, and with an indefatigable energy and perseverance educated himself and earned his own living from the time he was nine years old. In 1882 he moved to Winnipeg where he soon began his journalistic activity with the *Manitoba Free Press*. Besides being a constant contributor to that paper, he was for twenty years Editor of the *Nor-west Farmer*, and spread his ideas throughout Canada and even the United States in that capacity. He was still active in his chosen work when his death occurred most unexpectedly as a result of heart disease.

* * *

One of the most significant movements recently taken up by the educational authorities of Tompkins County, and indirectly a result of the activity of the Extension Department of the College, was the organization on May 2, of the Tompkins County Rural School Athletic Association. The matter was brought up at a meeting of rural school teachers held at the College, and after enthusiastic discussion was definitely settled. The President of the new association is Principal Cole of Newfield, the Secre-

tary is Professor C. H. Tuck, and the Board of Control includes besides the above, Mrs. H. K. Beck and E. W. Updike, Commissioners of the County, "Uncle John" Spencer, Principals Wilcox and Webster of different districts, and the Athletic Advisory Board of the College. The main object of the work is to promote play and recreation throughout the rural schools in much the same way that Mr. M. T. Scudder is doing similar work in Ulster County, and with the College as a center, its advantages and benefits may be transmitted in all directions.

One of the first results of this activity will be the Field Day to be held on the Alumni Field, on May 29, the day of the Rural School Picnic. This is to be conducted mainly by the College Board, for the enjoyment and benefit of the children who visit Ithaca on that day, and a complete list of events and competitions, with awards and plenty of excitement is being prepared. It is hoped and expected that every child will come prepared to enter one or more events and with a firm determination to finish well up among the winners.

Of course this is but a beginning, and the influence of this organization will be felt over a constantly widening area as it becomes more firmly established and more thoroughly organized. It is for all the country children in the County, this must not be forgotten, and the greater the number of active members, the more good, the more fun and the more enjoyment will result for each and every one.

CAMPUS NOTES

On April 16, Professor C. H. Tuck received a very gratifying letter from Mr. E. W. Mosher, president of the New York State Experimenters' League, in which he donates twenty-five dollars to the College as prizes for public speaking in the regular and short courses. The recipients of these prizes were determined at the time of

the Agricultural Stage, and the short course competition.

In the course of his letter Mr. Mosher says in regard to this branch of work: "That the farmer needs this training goes without saying. The time is coming when he must assert himself in public affairs, and be able to maintain his position by persuasive argument against the wiley politician."

* * *

At a recent meeting of the Agricultural Association, Professor James E. Rice, of the Poultry Department was elected Faculty Athletic Advisor in place of Professor R. A. Pearson, resigned. Miss Flora Rose of the Home Economics department gave a very practical talk on buying and carving meats and illustrated the talk by giving a practical demonstration with cooked beef, mutton and fowl in the art of carving. The latter, as she says, is almost a lost art, since the almost universal adoption of the Russian method of having the cook carve the meat in the kitchen.

* * *

The Cornell Section of the American Society of Agronomy was organized at the college, May 4th and is the first section of the society to be formed. There were fifteen charter members including faculty, graduates and seniors. The officers elected were A. W. Gilbert, president; M. P. Jones, vice-president and J. O. Morgan, secretary. The main object of the society is to put advanced students in touch with Agronomy workers throughout the country. Two meetings will be held each term and a program will be presented, usually by some graduate, who has done some particularly interesting work.

The National Society will meet here on July 10th and 11th during the Graduate School of Agriculture.

* * *

On the occasion of the Inter-College Races on May 8, the Agricultural crew rowed in the second heat being beaten a scant length by the Arts crew, and finishing a little ahead of

the Law eight. The make up of the crew was: Bow, W. A. Salisbury, Sp.; 2, M. A. Centurion, '09; 3, G. C. Kenyon, '11; 4, L. B. Cook, '09, 5, C. M. Bromley, Sp.; 6, S. P. Hollister, '10; 7, E. H. Thomson, '09; stroke, K. C. Livermore, '09; cox, S. G. Judd, '11. After two months on the machines, the men had but four days on the water, and for that short time showed remarkably good form.

* * *

The career of the baseball team has been more or less interfered with by the bad weather. On April 21 they won from the Arts nine by a score of 7 to 2. On April 24 they played C.E. and were beaten 7 to 6, and the next week lost to M. E. by a score of 4 to 5. The team is composed of Miller, Capt.; Grant, Mgr.; Grace, McCloskey, Myer, Boehler, Peckham, Rutherford, Chase and Teall.

* * *

The Poultry Association Dance held May 9 under the matronage of Mrs. Bailey, Mrs. Rice, Mrs. Webber and Mrs. Fetter, was eminently successful. Coleman's orchestra furnished music for the fourteen regular and nine extra dances, which were enjoyed by the sixty-two couples who attended. The entertainment and refreshment committees fulfilled their duties admirably and credit is due to all the committees and to the Board of Directors, for bringing the affair to its climax of financial, social and harmonious success.

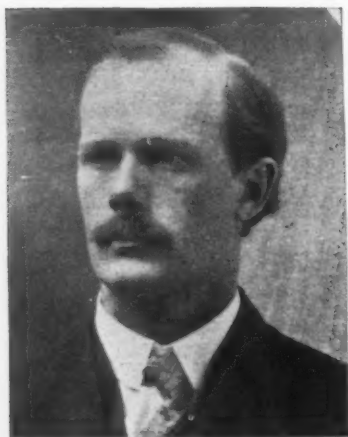
* * *

Assistant Professor M. V. Slingerland of the Department of Economic Entomology has recently been called to St. Paul, Minn., to investigate the problem of grasshoppers and crickets cutting the flax binding twine on bundles of grain in the field.

* * *

On May 11, the baseball team was again defeated, losing to the College of Law by a score of 6 to 1. Grant and Teall formed the battery and Rutherford replaced McCloskey at first.

CANDIDATE FOR THE DEGREE OF PH.D., 1908



P. J. WHITE

Mr. White was born in Moravia, New York, in 1872. His parents took up a homestead in Kansas in the early days, and in 1900 he received the Bachelor's degree from Southwest Kansas College and the Master's degree the next year from Oklahoma University. He spent 1904-05 as a student assistant at Harvard and the last three years at Cornell.

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF M.S. IN AGR., 1908

Mr. Craig was reared on a general farm in Indiana and after teaching in public schools, attended DePauw and Purdue Universities and later the Virginia Polytechnic Institute from which he received his M. S. in Horticulture in 1904. After being in the employ of the Virginia Crop Pest Commission he entered Cornell in 1907 as a special, and later took up graduate work in Agronomy.



C. E. CRAIG



DWIJADAS DATTA

Mr. Datta was born in 1883, graduated B.Sc. from the Calcutta University in 1903, and from Sibpur Agricultural College in 1905, being the scholar of his class and the student monitor. Before deputation to Cornell by the Bengal government he was a "Swadeshi" missionary and vice-principal of a high school under the National Council of Education. He has been specializing in Plant-breeding.

Mr. Grubb was born at York, England, in June, 1883. He obtained his early education at that place until 1900. For four years he studied the fruit and nursery business in England. In 1904 he entered Cornell as a special in Agriculture, changing to the regular course in February, 1906. He has specialized in Horticulture and Landscape Architecture.



N. H. GRUBB



HARIPROAD MITRA

Mr. Mitra was born in Calcutta, India, in 1881 and had been a student of the Calcutta University before he was sent by the Bengal government on a deputation to study agriculture at Cornell. Having investigated cotton culture and rural economic conditions in his home country, he is now specializing along these lines.

Mr. Niven was born in Norven, N. C. and received his B.A. from the A. and M. College of that state in 1906, holding several offices while there. Taking up Horticulture at Cornell he did undergraduate work in 1906-07 and graduate work for the last year. Acacia, Cornell Masonic Club, Lazy Club.



C. F. NIVEN



L. A. NIVEN

Mr. Sowder was raised on a farm in Virginia, and in Texas. He was graduated from the Sam Houston Normal, Texas, and Peabody College for Teachers, Tennessee. Received B.S., B.A. from University of Nashville, and was a graduate student at the University of Chicago. He has taught in High Schools, North Texas R. and M. College and the College of Industrial Arts, while in Texas. He is working on pecan culture, and was Chairman of Committee on Awards at the Fruit Show.

Mr. Niven was born in Roeford, N. C. also receiving his B.A. from the A. and M. College there. After doing undergraduate work in Horticulture in 1906-07, he continued as a graduate along that line, in 1907-8. Acacia, Cornell Masonic Club, Lazy Club.



W. J. SOWDER



YAU H. TONG

Mr. Tong was born in Canton, China in 1884, and after graduating from the Provincial School, (Chinese) received his English education at Queen's College, Hong Kong, Entering Cornell in 1904 he has specialized in Agronomy, intending to apply his knowledge in his own country. Sigma Xi.

Mr. Wicks received his B. S. A., '04 and M. S. '06 at the Oregon Agricultural College. He served for three years as Assistant Horticulturist at his Alma Mater and resigned this position to take up graduate work at Cornell in Pomology and Entomology. He has been elected to the New Hampshire College and Station as Assistant Horticulturist in charge of pomological work.



W. H. WICKS

CANDIDATES FOR THE DEGREE OF B. S. IN AGR., 1908



W. H. ALDERMAN

Mr. Anderson was born at Hilton, N. Y., in 1882, and educated in the High School of that place and at Hamburg High School. After two years spent on his father's fruit farm, he entered Cornell in 1904. He has specialized in Horticulture and Agronomy while here, and completing his work in February 1908, returned to his home, where he is at present conducting his father's farm. Hebs-sa, Cayuga Club.

Mr. Alderman was born in 1885 at Albion, N. Y. After a preparatory course in Holley High School he entered the College of Agriculture. He displayed a lively interest in college activities and was elected president of the Agricultural Association in his junior year. He was a member of his Sophomore crew, manager of the college crew for two years, Agricultural Banquet Committee, Student Honor Committee, Associate Editor *Cornell Countryman*, Student Assistant in Soils. Hebs sa, Cayuga Club.



E. H. ANDERSON



M. C. BURRITT

Mr. Crocheron was born in 1882 and prepared in the Boys' High School of Brooklyn and the Mt. Vernon High School. He was Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Tompkins County Children's Picnic 1906, Chairman of the Winter-Course Reception Committee 1906, Chairman of the Committee which formed and installed an Honor System 1907. Toastmaster of the Agricultural Banquet 1907, and Editor of the *Cornell Countryman* 1906-7. Alpha Zeta. Mr. Crocheron is to become a farmer.



B. H. CROCHERON



JOSEPH DAVIS

Mr. Burritt was born at Hilton, N. Y., in 1883, and educated at the High School of that place and at Genesee Wesleyan Seminary, Lima, N. Y. After two years of personally conducting his farm, in 1904 he entered Cornell, where he has specialized in Horticulture and Farm Management. In his Senior year, he was president of the Agricultural Association, Alumni editor of the *Countryman*, and student assistant in Farm Crops. Hebs-sa, Cayuga Club.

Mr. Davis was born in 1885 on a farm near Le Royville, Pa., and after three years at the Tonawanda High School was graduated with second honors. While at Cornell he specialized in general dairy farming, and was holder of a Roberts' scholarship, and assistant in the Testing Laboratory during the '08 Winter Course. He is now superintendent of the E. A. Powell Stock Farm at Syracuse, where he is beginning his active work which he will devote to the improvement of domestic animals and the advancement of agricultural interests in Bradford county.

Mr. Deshon was born in 1882 in Chinandega, Nicaragua, and entered Cornell as a regular student in Agriculture in 1903. Theta Lamda Phi, Theta Nu Epsilon, Class Baseball Team (2), Varsity Baseball Team (2) (3) (4), Sphinx Head, Cosmopolitan Club.



J. J. DESHON



T. H. DESMOND

Mr. Earle was born at Detroit, Mich., in 1885, and prepared at St. John's School, Manlius, N. Y. Having taken a general course in agriculture, he leaves for his own farm in Albemarle County, Va. Kappa Alpha, Quill and Dagger, Hebs-Sa, Agricultural Athletic Council, Varsity Football Team, Mummy Club, Chairman Senior Ball Committee.



EDWIN EARLE, JR.



E. C. EWING

Mr. Frost was born at Dairyland, Ulster Co., N. Y., in 1881, attended district school, and worked on his father's farm. After taking the Training Class course at Ellenville High School, he taught country schools four years, meanwhile preparing for college. He entered the College of Agriculture in 1904, specializing in Plant-breeding. President of the Cornell Prohibition League, 1908.



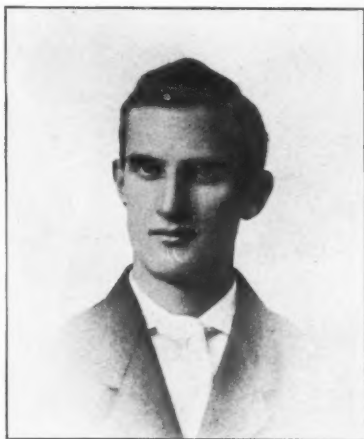
H. B. FROST



ROYAL GILKEY

Mr. Gilkey was born at Watertown, Massachusetts, in 1886. After passing the M. I. T. examinations he became interested in farming and decided to come to Cornell. Mr. Gilkey has studied agriculture along general lines. He takes a position on a 500-acre farm near New York City. Member of Alpha Zeta, C. U. C. A. Cabinet and Cosmopolitan Club.

Mr. Gracy was born in Jamaica, N. Y., and was graduated from the High School in that place in 1900. After completing the course in the Jamaica State Normal School in 1904, he entered Cornell, whence he expects to go to work after graduation. Delta Tau Delta, Sphinx Head.



L. R. GRACY



C. J. GRANT

Mr. Grant was born in 1885, at Mansfield Center, Connecticut. He graduated from the Connecticut State College in 1906 and entered Cornell the following fall. Here he specialized in Agronomy. Mr. Grant expects to take up Experiment Station work after leaving Cornell.



F. S. HAYDEN

Mr. Hayden was born in Wyoming, N. Y., in 1883, preparing for college at the Middlebury Academy and the Wyoming High School. After a four years course in Arts, at Amherst, and a year of teaching he succumbed to a long cherished desire to become a farmer. He has since been specializing in Farm Management, and is now looking for an "original problem."



C. J. HUNN

Mr. Hunn was born at East Bloomfield, N. Y., in 1884, and preparing at the Ithaca High School, entered the College of Agriculture in 1904, specializing in Entomology and Horticulture. He was on the Moakley House Fund committee, Varsity Glee Club, Advanced and Festival Choruses, was Leader of the Agricultural Glee Club, treasurer of the Agricultural Association, and a member of Hebs-sa. He left in the middle of the year to take a position as Assistant Horticulturist in the Hawaii Experiment Station.

Mr. Jacoby was born in Memphis, Tennessee, but has lived for the greater part of his life in Ithaca. He was graduated from the Ithaca High School and entered Cornell with the class of 1907 taking two years work in Arts before registering in Agriculture, where he is specializing in Horticulture and Agronomy. Alpha Zeta.



J. V. JACOBY



M. P. JONES

Mr. Jones was born in 1886 in Deerfield, Oneida County, New York, on the farm where he has always lived. His high school training was received in the Utica Free Academy. After another year's work in the college he will return to the farm. Alpha Zeta, Sphinx Head, Hebs-sa, Cosmopolitan Club. Business Manager *Countryman* (3), President Agricultural Association (4), Vice-president C. U. C. A., Agricultural Stage, '86 Memorial Stage.

Mr. Lounsbury was born on a farm near Barton, Tioga Co., N. Y. He attended the Waverly High School from which he was graduated in 1902. After working, and teaching school, each for one year, he entered Cornell in the fall of 1904. While here he has taken special work in Soils and Dairying.



CLARENCE LOUNSBURY



HARRY LUBIN

Mr. Lubin was born in Pinsk, Russia, and after receiving his secondary education there, and spending some time in Berlin, came to America. From a New Jersey Agricultural School, he came to Cornell for general agricultural training. Charter member Cosmopolitan Club; Cornell Chess Club, secretary, '07-'08; winner of the First Agricultural Stage, '08; Congress Stage, '08; '86 Memorial Stage, '08.

Mr. McKay graduated from the Ithaca High School in 1904, and entered Sibley College with the class of 1908. The following year he changed to Agriculture, and has since specialized for the most part in Horticulture. He completed his undergraduate work in January of the present year, and is now registered for the degree of M. S. in Agr. He will be engaged this summer in making an orchard survey of Ontario Co., N. Y.



A. W. MCKAY



HALLIE E. QUEEN

Miss Queen was educated in the schools of Washington, D. C., graduating from the High School there in 1904. She entered Cornell as a regular student in September of the same year, specializing in Nature Study and Horticulture. She is preparing to teach in one of her specialties and expects to take graduate work at Cornell and in Europe. Member of the Girls' Agricultural Club.

Mr. Taubenhau was born in Saffed, Palestine, in 1884, and attended agricultural schools in Jaffa, Palestine and in Asia Minor. Later he attended the Farm School in Pennsylvania, and took two years work in the Delaware Agricultural College before entering Cornell. He has specialized in Plant Pathology and will continue in this work for an M. S. A.



JACOB TAUBENHAUS



L. A. TOAN

Mr. Toan was born in Perry, N. Y., in 1886. He prepared for college at the Perry High School entering Cornell with the class of 1908 as a medical student. After his Freshman year he entered as a Sophomore in the College of Agriculture. He intends to manage his father's general agricultural farm after graduation. Member of *Countryman* Board, Fruit Exhibit Committee and Agricultural Spring Day Committee. Theta Lambda Phi.

Mr. Wallace was born in Hants County, Nova Scotia, where he received his elementary education. After two years at the Truro School of Agriculture he entered Cornell as a special, but later changed to the regular course. Having finished his undergraduate work in January, 1908, he is now working for his M.S.A., in the department of Plant Pathology.



ERRETT WALLACE



KOLIANG YIH

Mr. Yih was born in Foochow and came to Cornell after preparation for study abroad in St. John's College, Shanghai. His major work has been in Agronomy, while he has also specialized in Chemistry to some extent. After graduation he will return to China.

The *Countryman* regrets that it was unable to procure in time for publication, photographs and write-ups of the following :

M. S. A.
S. J. Craig
E. P. Humbert
J. O. Morgan
E. L. Worthen

B. S. A.
G. T. Cook
H. K. Fung

C. D. Greenman
W. E. Harries
G. Daugherty
V. McCaughey
H. F. Major
Miss E. Mosher
J. J. C. Pazliery
Miss F. Snowdon
J. F. Terrazas Suja
P. O. Wood



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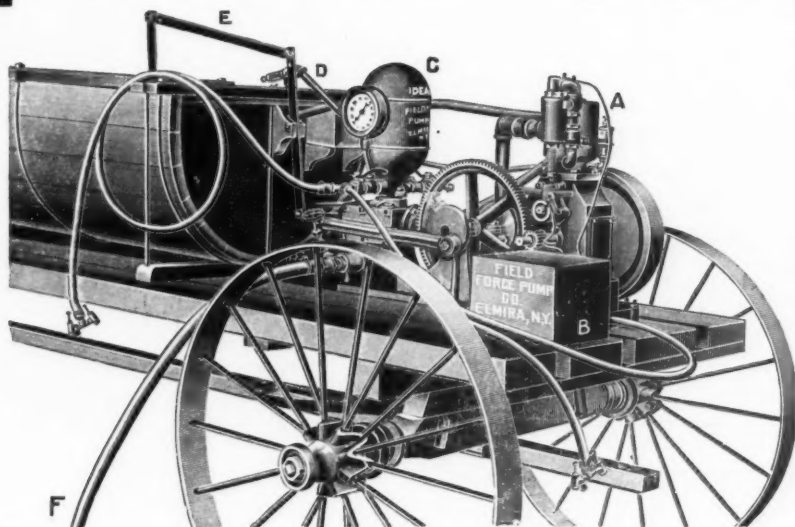
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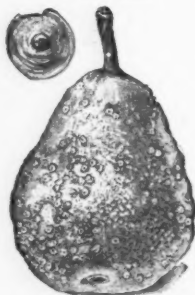
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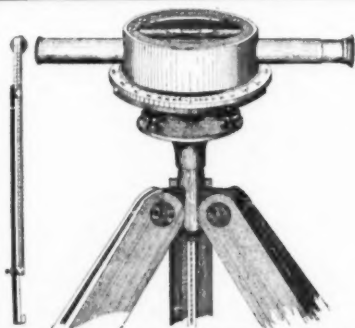


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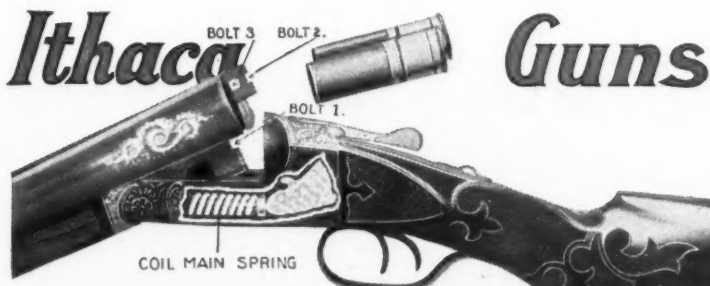
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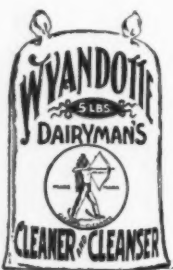
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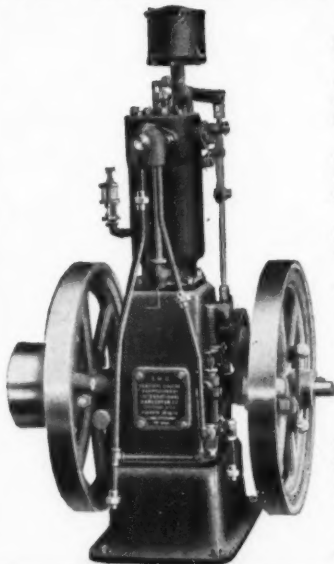
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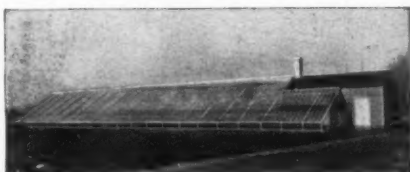
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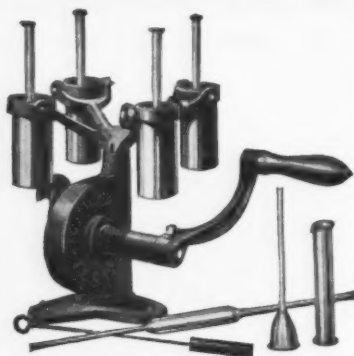
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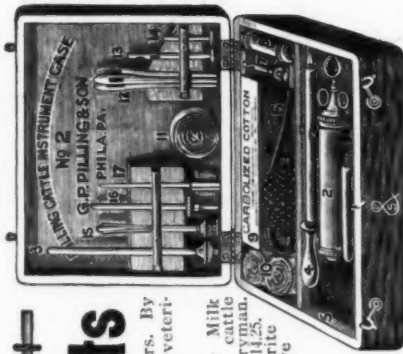


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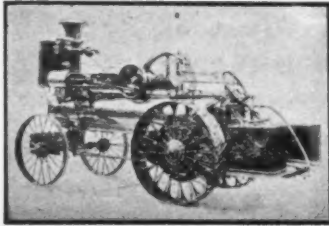
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